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"PRIDE AND THE POPPIES: THEIR GRANDEUR AND FALL."

"We little red-caps are among the corn,
Merrily dancing at early morn,
We know that the farmer hates to see
Our saucy red faces—but here are we!

We pay no price for our summer coats,
Like those slavish creatures, barley and oats;
We don't choose to be ground and eat,
Like our heavy-head neighbor, Gaffor Wheat.

Who dare thrash *us*, we should like to know!
Grind us, and bag us, and use us so!
Let meaner and shabbier things than we
So stupidly bend to utility!"

So said little Red-cap, and all the rout
Of the Poppy-clan set up a might shout!
Mighty for them, but if you had heard,
You had though it the cry or a tiny bird.

So the Poppy-folk flaunted it over the field;
In pride of grandeur they nodded and reeled;
And shook out their jackets, till nought was seen
But a wide, wide shimmer of scarlet and green.

The Blue-bottle sat on her downy stalk,
Quietly smiling at all their talk.
The Marigold still spread her rays to the sun,
And the purple Vetch climbed up to peep at the fun.

* * * * * *

The sun went down, and rose bright on the morrow,
To some bringing joy, and to others e'en sorrow,
But blithe was the rich rosy farmer that morn
When he went with his reapers among the corn.

Forth went they betimes, a right merry band,
The sickles were glancing in each strong hand,
And the wealthy farmer came trotting along,
On his stiff little pony, 'mid whistle and song.

He trotted along, and he cracked his joke,
And chattered and laughed with the harvest-folk;
For the weather was settled, barometers high,
And heavy crops gladden'd his practised eye.

"We'll cut this barley to day," quoth he,
As he tied his white pony under a tree;
"Next the upland wheat, and then the oats,"
How the Poppies shook in their scarlet coats!

Ay, shook with laughter, not fear, for they
Never dreamed they too should be swept away;
And their laughter was spite, to think that all
Their "useful" neighbors were doomed to fall.

They swelled and bustled with such an air,
The corn-fields quite in commotion were,
And the farmer cried, glancing across the grain,
"How those rascally weeds have come up again!"

"Ha! ha!" laughed the Red caps "Ha! ha! what a fuss
Must the poor weeds be in! how they're envying us!"
But their mirth was cut short by the sturdy stroke
They speedily met from the harvest-folk.

And when low on the earth each stem was laid,
And the round moon looked on the havoc made,
A Blue-bottle propped herself half erect,
And made a short speech—to this effect.

"My dying kins-flowers, and fainting friends,
The same dire fate alike attends
Those who in scarlet or blue are dressed,
Then how silly the pride that so late possessed.

Our friends the Red-caps! how they lie,
Who where lately so pert, and vain, and high!
They sneered at us and our plain array;
And are we now a whit more humble than they?

They scorned our neighbors:—the goodly corn
Was the but of their merriment eve and morn,
They lived on its land, from its bounty fed,
But a word of thanks they never said

And which is the worthiest now, I pray?
Have ye not learned enough to-day?
Is not the corn sheafed up with care,
And are not the Poppies left dying there?

The corn will be carried and garnered up
To gladden man's heart both with loaf and cup;
And some of the seed the land now yields
Will be brought again to its native fields

And grow and ripen, and weve next year
As richly as this hath ripened here;
And we poor weeds, though needed not,
Perchance may spring on this very spot.

But let us be thankful and humble too,
Not proud and vain of a gaudy hue;
Ever remembering, though meanly dreat,
That usefulness is of all gifts the best."

Extract from 'Adventures of Robin Day' just published.

THE IMPUDENT HIGHWAYMAN.

How Robin Day is put in Durance for a Highway Robbery attempted on himself—His Escape.

We had travelled some fifteen or twenty miles and had just descended one of the many vile hills by which our speed was retarded, coming to a wild place very dark with woods, and very dismal where the roads seemed to fork: and we were about to halt to debate upon our rout, when all of a sudden, a man leaped from among the bushes, and seizing both of our horses by the bridles, exclaimed—"D—n my eyes! if you're so flush in the locker, I *ain't*.—Your money or your blood!' A demand whose abruptness threw me into such mortal terror, that I thrust my hand into my pocket, intending to give him all I had, and to beg for mercy besides. My friend General Dare, received the application in quite another way. 'My blood, then, by Julius Cæsar!' cried he, and pulling out a pistol, fired it without ceremony in the highwayman's face, bawling at the same time, 'Surrender you dog, or die!'

The shot did instant execution, first upon the robber, who fell on the earth, with a curse and a groan, and then upon our horses, neither of which displayed the courage to be expected of chargers bound to the battle field, but on the contrary, fell to plunging and prancing like incarnate fiends; and then, each choosing a different fork of the road, betook them to all their speed whether we would or not, leaving the wounded highwayman to his fate.

To this inglorious flight, I obeying my own instinct, which were pretty much like those of the animal's, should not, I believe, have opposed any particular objection, had it not been for the separation from General Dare—but of this I was for a time unconscious, the frenzy of Bay Tom, who besides running as hard as he could made sundry desperate attempts to get rid of his rider, giving me no leisure to think of nothing but the preservation of my own neck. Nor did I recover my composure until the animal having continued his flight for about a half a mile, suddenly came to a stop among a crew of wagoners; who with their wagons, were encamped for the night in front of a little tavern on the wayside, greatly patronized by worthies of that class; and finishing the adventure by flinging up his heels, in fury, I suppose of delight at his happy escape—whereby I was suddenly transferred from his back to that of a waggoner, who had got up to stir the fire, and was now prostrated by the vigor of the salutation.

The man at first frightened and then enraged awoke his companions by his acclamations: and they came tumbling out of the carriages, threatening dire things against the invader of their rest; but when I had informed them of the cause of the accident and the attack of the highwayman, they abated their rage, or rather directed it to the robber, whom the swore they would take, dead or alive. Each seized upon a horse and the man whom I had prostrated, jumped without any ceremony upon Bay Tom; and then put it out of my power to accompany them, and away they galloped to the field of battle.

In the meanwhile, the tavern keeper had got up, and opened his doors, and I was glad to shelter me in his bar-room, where was a cheerful fire. He plied me with questions about the robbery which I satisfied as well as I could, and then bout myself making little ceremony in asking who I was, whence I had come, whither was going why I travelled at night, &c., questions which I could not answer without some appearance of confusion and equivocation, which gave him an unfavorable opinion of me, and excited suspicions not altogether advantageous to my character.

Fortunately for me, his interrogations were soon put an end by the return of the wagoners who had found the robber lying senseless on the road, dragged him with no great tenderness between them to the tavern, and now hauled him into the bar room, where he displayed the figure that inspired me with dread.

He was a stout sinewy, middle aged man, dressed like a sailor, with a tarpaulin knapsack on his back, a new blue cloth jacket, and old canvass trowsers exceedingly well daubed with mud, but no hat or cap; that covering having been lost in the scuffle. He had a most savage countenance, covered with whiskers, beard, and hair all grizzled, with a swarthy skin that was now owing to faintness and loss of blood, of a heavy leaden color: and there were drops of blood on his forehead, coming from some wound on the head, and a more plentiful besprinkling on his shirt, that added to the grimness and horror of his appearance.

The roughness with which he had been dragged from the road, had stirred up his latent powers of life—and he was beginning to rouse from his insensibility, as the wagoners brought him into the room, vociferating a thousand triumphant encomiums upon their own courage, and many felicitations upon the prospect they had that they had, both of being rewarded by the Governor of the State for apprehending such a desperate villain, and of seeing him hung in the bargain. Being in so happy a mood they agreed with great generosity to treat their prisoner to a glass of grog, with the view of opening his spirits and recalling his wits; which being accordingly presented, and immediately swallowed with great eagerness, had the effect of restoring him at once to his senses. This he made apparent by suddenly bending his eye of indignant inquiry on his captors who held him fast by the collar, and by crying in corresponding tones 'Sink my soul, shipmates! do you intend to murder, or to rob me?'

This address which filled them with surprise, the wagoners answered by telling him they were robbers, but *he* was as he should find to his cost; a charge that to my amazement the vilest man, instead of admitting in full, repelled with furious indignation swearing that, instead of being a robber, he had himself just been robbed by a brace of rascally land-pirates on the road under their noses—plundered of a large store of prize money, the gains of a whole year fighting which he was carrying to his wife & children in Philadelphia, and knocked on the head in the bargain; that he would have the blood of the villains, whom he could swear to, and would pursue to the ends of the earth: and if they the waggoners, were honest fellows, and loved a sailor that had been fighting their battles on the stormy seas, they would help him to catch the rascals, instead of jawing him like a thief and a pirate, they would, split him.

This address, delivered with matchless effrontery, and with an air of injured and insulted innocence quite indescribable, had the effect of staggering several of the captors who evidently began to think they had made a mistake; while others laughed it to scorn; and one of them called me forward (for I had kept, from modesty and fear in the background,) to confront the fellow; which I did though with no good heart having a great dread of his ferocious look. But however terrible the robber appeared in my eyes, I, it seems, possessed an appearance equally alarming in his, for no sooner had he caught sight of me than he roared out, 'That's one of the land sharks, sink me!' and starting back with the air of one endeavoring to overcome a fit of terpidation, called upon some of the company to give him a pistol or cutlass, and the others to hold the villain fast for he could swear his life against me.'

I was confounded at this sally, and as the sailor had every appearance of being in earnest, and the wagoners looked as if vastly inclined to believe his story, I began to have my doubts whether I was not the real robber in reality.—To complete my confusion, the innkeeper now swore 'he had his suspicions of me from the first,' and said I ought to be searched for the sailor's money. A furious contention arose among the wagoners some insisting that I was, others that I was not the robber the former arguing my innocence from the fact of my coming of my own accord into their camp; while the others among whom was the man upon whose back I had been pitched, delcared the visit was not voluntary, but entirely against my will, and had invented the story of my having been robbed, only to prevent their arresting me as the robber.

And during all this time, the real Simon Pure the highwayman himself kept up a terrible din, calling me a thief and pirate, demanding a weapon, insisting that the wagoners should hold me fast; and in the midst of all his rage discovering so much disinclination to come within arm's length of me, who was ready on my part to swoon with dismay, that some of the company were scandalized at his cowardice; which was the more remarkable in one of his age and warlike profession, and assured him 'the little boy' as they contemptuously termed me, 'would not eat him.'

Encouraged, or pretending to be encouraged by this assurance, (for the crafty knave was merely playing a part,) he threw aside his fear, seized me by the collar, and gave me a furious shaking, overwhelming me with denunciations and maledictions, and the others of the company, moved by the same imitative impulse, which, when one dog of a village attacks a currish visitant, leads all the other dogs of the town to set on the stranger in like manner, fell upon me likewise? so that I thought I should have been shaken to death among them.

It was in vain I remonstrated, and protested my innocence and the guilt of the sailor. The latter worthy grew more furious and determined every moment, and finding I had a horse at the door he carried his impudence so far as to claim him as his own or rather the captain's which he was carrying to Philadelphia, for his commander; swore I had knocked him off that very beast's back, and then run off with him; and ended by jumping on Bay Tom's back, and riding immediately off, for the purpose as he said of hunting up my accomplice, 'the other villain,' who had made off with his prize money; in which undertaking he invited the assistance of the wagoners, promising a handsome reward to any who should help him to a sight of the pirate. This induced two or three of them to mount their horses; and I had the satisfaction of seeing the scoundrel, whose unparalleled impudence had thus carried him through, gallop away with my horse, leaving me a prisoner in his place.

I was nearly distracted by this turn of affairs; and to cap the climax of my misfortune, the land lord proposed that I should be locked up in durance until the squire could be sent for. I was therefore escorted to a little room in the garret of the inn, and through the chinks of the floor, I could hear them debating as to who would be entitled to the reward in case a reward was paid by the Governor for my apprehension. This filled me with new desperation, and I began to cast about for some means of escape, and creeping through a window out upon the roof, I descended by a willow tree to the ground, and ran with all speed to the nearest wood, glad to be a freeman once more, though with the loss of my horse and saddlebags, in which latter was all my clothes.

Meantime my friend General Dare, after a variety of misfortunes, rode back to the battle ground and thence to the tavern; at which he arrived only a few minutes after I left it, and, indeed, just as my jailors had made discovery of my flight, which had thrown them into a ferment of rage and disappointment.

The appearance of Dare, in whom, by the questions he asked after me, they thought they recognized my fellow robber and accomplice in flight, and who would therefore prove as valuable a capture as myself, was the signal for an assault that they instantly made upon him; but which the valiant young General, no wise disconcerted by their numbers, repelled with equal resolution and discretion. Snatching at his pistols which the practice of the night had already made him familiar with, he let fly among the assailants, shooting one of them right through the hat; who, leaping back, in mortal terror, overthrew a companion with whom he fell to the earth; and both believing themselves dead men, they yelled out in such a horrible way that the others were filled with consternation and immediately put to flight. Of this the general who was too much of a soldier to pursue a success too far, took instant advantage by riding off. He related these circumstances to me several weeks afterwards in Philadelphia where we met; but neither of us ever afterward heard of Bay Tom, or of the sailor highwayman, whose assurance alone saved his neck from the halter.

"LAZY SAM."

The following story will not be worth the less for being true. A Kentucky horse drover being in South Carolina with a drove, happened to take it to the neighborhood of Gen. H——, whose character for jockeying and manœuvering in trade is much more celebrated than his feats in arms. The Kentuckian having perfect acquaintance with his character, went to see him to sell him some horses, or to swap—or to run a race, as the fates and destinies might order and decree.

He was one of our careless, unconcerned, knock-down and drag-out looking sort of fellows, who would assume just as much simplicity of countenance and address, as circumstances might require. He had the appearance of being about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, as usual was dressed in blue mixed jeans, to hide the dirt, and wore a drab colored hat for the same reason.

"Gineral," said he, "I'm just from old Kentuck, with some powerful nice horses, and may be you want some. Daddy told me if I come in your parts to call on you, and he reckoned may be you would buy a pair of matches, or help me out in tradin, for he said you had a power of money, and understood tradin to a scribe. Here's a letter from him, (handing one) and besides I've a nice pair of matches, as you could shake a stick at; and as tight a nag for a quarter, Daddy says, as any in these parts; but he says I must run no races, caze mought lose, and we want all the money we can scrape to pay for land. But I reckon he'd suit you to a fraction, caze you are a sporting character mought win a powerful chance of money on him."

While he was thus introducing himself and telling his business, the general opened the letter, which read as follows:

"Dear Gineral—I take this opportunity to write to you by Job, who is takin the first drove he ever driv, and I want you to roll a log a leetle for him, if so be it suits you. Job's spry enough at home, but he has'nt cut his eye teeth yet, and if you'll lend him a hand, I'll do as much for any of your boys, if you've got any, any, whenever they come to these parts tradin or any thing else. So no more at present, but remain your affectionate friend till death.

PETER TOMPKINS."

The hero of horse-races, cotton-bags and sugar-hogsheads, though that he perceived a neat speculation, and acted accordingly. Mr. Job Tompkins was received with much courtesy; his man and boy entertained with the best in the larder, whilst the five and twenty horses were not neglected. It is true the General had not the slightest recollection of his friend and correspondent, Peter Tompkins. He might have once known him or not. It was the same thing. Here was Job, a raw Kentucky stripling with twenty-five fine horses, as easily squeezed as a ripe lemon. It was not in his nature to forbear.

In the mean time Mr. Job Tompkins made himself quite free and easy, and swaggered about the costly furnished apartment as if he had been in a log-cabin. He viewed the silver plate on the sideboard with much apparent astonishment, and a pair of silver snuffers, especially, excited his curiosity.

"Lord Gineral! ar them thar candle snuffers made out of the pure stuff? I never see'd any afore but ir'n ones, and mamma uses her sheers. And all them ar things on that ar big chist (the sideboard) is the ra'al spanish castins! I heard talk of these afore, but never seed it.—Now if I was to tell this in our settlement, may be they would'nt hop straddle of me, and ride over rough-shod, for a liar. But they say you're a powerful sight the richest man in the Southern States, aint you?"

To all which the General returned suitable answers: and Mr. Job and he were hand-in-glove, for the time being. Each man resolutely bent to make a successful lodgement in his neighbor's pocket with the view of clearing it out, a Herculean labor to be sure;—when Job heard in the next room the sound of music.—Several Kentucky reels were played, upon the sweet breathings of a melodious voice sung "Sweet—sweet home."

"May I be——d," said Job, "if that dont beat Bob Walker, and he's a pitch above common. But that aint none of your music-boxes I know; it cant be. Is it?

"My daughter is playing on the piano,' said the General, "we will walk in the room and hear her.' Here were blandishments to strike Job dumb, and entrance all his senses.

"The man who has no music in his soul,
And is not moved with concord of sweet sounds
Is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils."

Job thought a man might love music and spoils also. He felt a liking for both. Therefore he applauded the music in his own way most rapturously.

Said Job, 'May I never pull another trigger, if she's not a priming above any thing I heard talk about. Why she's chartered! She's a ra'al one, I assure you. Why it's enough to make a fellow swim that can't; and if it was'nt for all these fine kiverlids over the track, (the carpet) and I had a partner to my mind, I'd go my drove to nothing or less, I can shake the sticks off of any boy you can produce.'

The General now thought the Kentuckian ripe enough. To aid in which he had been well plied with choice liquor as he denominated the brandy and Maderia.

The horses were brought out and examined, and praised, and cheapened, and faults found with all.

They could agree upon nothing.

"Well, where is your quarter horse?" asked the General. "Oh, ho! I sort o' tho't what you were after," answered Job, "for you hardly looked at them thar matches, and these fine geldings. So you must be after the quarter nag. Jim fetch up Lazy Sam, will you! Now Gineral I'll tell you, honor bright, he's never been lick't in a quarter spurt, but once; by Joe Miller's sorrel mare, which runs like a streak of lightnin. She's ra'al screamer. Daddy swapt for him last fall after she tanned him out. If I knowed her I'd give you her marks, so as you might'nt be suct in. For I heard Joe was bringing her to the South to win the expenses. But here's the horse any how, and I assure you he's not slow."

Now be it remembered that honest Job was not ignorant, that General H—— was at that time the owner of this identical mare, and for reasons best known to himself, he wished to make a race between her and Lazy Sam.

The General examined Lazy Sam with the eye of a Jockey.

'Pish,' said he very contemptously, 'why this *thing* cannot run; why it's as flab-sided as a sheep, and as heavy shouldered as a hog and cut hammed besides; I would not give a good mule for three of it. Why did you not bring a lot of mules to market? I would have bought some at a fair price. Your horses do not suit me. Pray what do you ask for this thing which you call a running nag? It may do to plough a season or two. Does it work?

Unlik the Job of ancient days. Job Tompkins suffered his anger to rise and master him. To use his own words he 'corvorted.' He screamed out.

"Hello! Mister, I wonder you're so mighty wise, considering you know so little. Why you make me feel all over in spots, to listen at you. I reckon may be you've got a quarter nag yourself, aint you?"

"I have a plough nag here," said the General very coolly, "that I am sure can run away from that thing of yours."

"Thing?" hollaed Job, "why you make me feel all sort of wolfy, and I've a good mind to go my whole lot against any thing you can parade in the whole South."

"I would not spoil a good mind then," quoth the General. "But I suppose you are afraid to run, as your father has forbid it."

"I dont care a solitary flint what Daddy says when my Irish is up," exclaimed Job indignantly. "Bring out your nag and let's see it."

The General gave the order; and as Job expected, the sorrel mare (once Joe Miller's) was brought forward.

While Job examined her, his adversary endeavored all he could to fret him by dispraising his horse; and Job appeared to be worked up to fever heat.

To cut short the story, the drove was staked against twenty-five hundred dollars in a check upon the C—— Bank. And the company adjourned to the General's track, to see the race. On the way Job stopped short and facing the General, asked very earnestly.

"Now you'r sure this aint Joe Miller's nag? My mind sort o' misgives me, caze from what I've heard they sort o' favor like."

"D—n your Joe Miller and his nag also," replied the General, "the mare is mine I tell you."

This appeared to be satisfactory.

I have given you the General's description of Job's running horse—done to fret him. It was by no means a correct one. Lazy Sam was a well made poney of the *Printer* stock,

but was of a mild, sleepy, sluggish disposition, until his mettle was roused. He generally went with his eyes half shut, and his head drooping at an angle of forty-five degrees. When the General viewed him he was in this condition.

The horses were in the General's stable and the check for two thousand five hundred dollars in the hands of a gentleman present. The General had no doubt about keeping all Job's fine horses and sending him home on his ten toes. Job thought differently. Lazy Sam was led along by Job's boy, as sleepy as usual. The preliminaries were adjusted, and riders mounted. As Job threw Jim on Lazy Sam, he sprung all fours off the ground; and his dull sleepy look was changed into a wild, almost devlish expression.

He looked as Job did when he *corvorted*.

The General lost his usual mahogany color and looked pale; but he said nothing.

Lazy Sam won the race by thirty feet.

Job was suddenly cool as a cucumber. And as he put the twenty-five hundred dollar check in his greasy pocket-book which he did very deliberately, he looked round cunningly.

"I sort o' think that's first rate and a half," said Job, "and a little past common. Why Gin'ral Sam's laid you as cold as a wedge."—He turned round suddenly to his rider, "Jim," said he, "here's five dollars, why it all goes in a man's life. But the General looks as if he'd been squeezed through the leetle end of nothing or less."

From the Augusta Age.

FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATIONS.

It is quite out of the question to follow the federal press through all the mazes of their falsehoods and misrepresentations in relation to the boundary. The Kennebec Journal of the 28th ult. has a labored article of two or three columns, in which the editor attempts to explain away the unanimous vote of the Legislature in favor of the resolutions of March 23d. We shall cite two or three specimens which will sufficiently indicate the character of the article, and the degree of credit to which it is entitled.

The Journal lays great stress upon the fact, that when the *first* vote on the resolutions instructing the Governor as to *the course of this State*, was taken in the House, it was in connection with two other resolutions relating to *the course of the General Government*; which subsequently passed in a little different shape but as the event has shown, were of no sort of consequence. The passage of those two resolutions, with or without amendment, had nothing to do with the propriety of the others. If the resolutions introduced by Mr. Delesdernier were *wrong*, the appendix proposed by Mr. Vose could not alter them for the better—for it did not relate at all to their subject matter!—This is apparent from the perusal of the several resolutions. But the editor with all his brazen assurance does not attempt to explain away the *unanimous vote in favor of the resolutions, after amendment*. Had the yeas and nays been called, in that stage, not a federal member would have voted against them. This very unanimity is the reason why they were not called. The Journal substantially admits this; for it says that the yeas and nays were not called by 'the Whigs,' ☞*"because there was nothing in the resolutions themselves which was particularly obnoxious!"*

Again says the Journal:—

"The altered tone of the Governor was perceptable in his message of March 12th."

That this is an *after-thought* is known to every one who was in the Legislature, when that message was received. Not a word of dissatisfaction was heard from any quarter—the federalists vied with the political friends of the Governor in applauding it. It is also proved by the passage of a resolution containing the following declaration:—

"*Resolved*, That the public measures of the Governor of this State in relation to the disputed territory, meet the cordial approbation of this Legislature—THAT THEY CONCUR IN THE DOCTRINES AND SENTIMENTS CONTAINED IN HIS RECENT MESSAGE," &c.

This declaration passed the House, (yeas 169, nay 1,) every federal member present voting for it, on the 20th of March, eight days after the Journal *now* pretends that the "altered tone of the Governor was *perceptable*;" and it subsequently passed the Senate with equal unanimity.

The Editor then goes on to give a *strictly fabulous* account of a pretended discussion, with objections, replies, &c., the most of which have no existence except in the editors imagination, and winds up this part of his explanation with the following sweeping assertion:—

"Many other objections were urged to the resolutions of Mr. Delesdernier unless they could be qualified by those of Mr. Vose."

We were present during the whole discussion which occurred in the House. We fearlessly appeal to the members of the House of both political parties to confirm our assertion, when we say that *no* objections were urged to the resolutions of Mr. Delesdernier, nor a single intimation thrown out that any opposition was felt or contemplated to them, on account of any thing they contained. It is true that the federal members were very desirous that the two resolutions introduced by Mr Vose should pass in their original form; but, they were treated, very properly as bearing on a different point from the other resolutions; no intimation was made of any objection whatever to the latter; and no pretence set up, *at that time*, that the resolutions of Mr. D. would be qualified at all by those of Mr V. as to their practical effect upon the course to be pursued by the Governor.

The Journal after mentioning the adoption of the amendment to Mr. Vose's resolutions (incorporating them into one) ventures the following remarkable assertion:—

"Here was the end of all unity of action on the subject between the two parties. The yeas and nays were not called for on the passage of the resolutions *in either House*."

If the Journal means any thing by this, it is that the federal members *in either House* were opposed to the resolutions *as amended*. In the House they passed, *without a single vote against them*. This the Journal evades by saying the *votes were not recorded*. How was it in the Senate? There the vote was taken, *and recorded*, on the resolutions, not only *after the amendment* (which the Journal falsely says was the end of all unity of action) but *on each proposition or resolution separately*. The record of those votes was ☞published in the Kennebec Journal of March 26th; and again in the Age of May 7th. It was as follows:—

On Mr. Delesdernier's first resolution—Yeas 22. Nay 1. (Nay Mr Comstock, *Dem.*)

On Mr. D's second resolution—Yeas 20—Nays 3. (Nays Messrs Comstock, Prince, Shaw, *all democrats.*)

On Mr. D.'s third resolution—Yeas 20—Nays 0. [Messrs I. Reed and W. M. Reed were excused; they approved part and disapproved part of this resolve. K. Jour.)

On the fourth (or Mr Vose's) resolution *as amended*, yeas 23—nays 0.

It will thus be seen that *the vote of the federal party in the Senate was* UNANIMOUS *on each and all of the resolutions* AFTER AMENDMENT, the only negative votes having been thrown by Democrats. All the federal members present voted *yea*, on every resolution, except the *third*. Two of them only were excused from voting on that, as they did not wish to record their names against it. The federal Senators who *did* vote for *that* resolution were, *Belcher, Bowles, Dumont, Jaquis, Parsons, Stewart*. These *six* together with the two Reeds, being all the federal members present, voted for the other three. And yet the editor of the Journal asserts that these federal Senators were opposed to resolutions for which they unanimously voted! That they regarded the attempt of the Journal to place them in the humiliating position of shrinking from a responsibility which they then voluntarily and deliberately assumed, with the most profound contempt and disdain, we have no reason to doubt.

The Journal says there was "*severe drilling in caucus.*" This is wholly without foundation. *No caucuses whatever* was held by the republican members. So far from there having been any party machinery put in requisition by the majority, the resolutions of Mr. D. were read before hand to members of both parties indiscriminately, and universally approved beforehand, as they were afterwards by the recorded votes of both parties.

Again says the Journal relative to this "drilling," which if it existed was confined to the federal ranks:—

"The drilling was successful, and it exhibits a most striking instance of party subservancy, where men did violence to their own repeatedly declared opinions and well known sentiments, abandoned the interests of the State, and virtually assented to another arbitration, in obedience to the will of the practical monnarch of the realm, the great source of federal power and patronage—men too miscalling themselves *Democrats* and *Republicans!*

We should like to know who they are who have done, and are doing, violence to their own declared opinions and *recorded* sentiments, in obedience to the miserable spirit of faction, which has never ceased to oppose and denounce this Republican Government, right or wrong, from its establishment to the present time, except during the short periods it has been subjected to federal misrule. The assertion that the majority of the Legislature, "*virtually assented to another arbitration,*" is known to be false by every man who has read the proceedings. The amended form of Mr. Vose's resolutions retained the entire substance of the original. Both forms were unequivocally and deidedly against another arbitration. The objection to the original form was, that it contained some expressions which could not possibly be of any benefit, and which many thought uncalled for, especially by reason of the late decisive and favorable course of the General Government. But in order to shut the door against all cavil and place the matter beyond question, the following resolution, was introduced by a republican member (Mr. Moor of Waterville) and passed unanimously:—

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That the unquestionable right of this State to the whole of the Territory embraced within her limits as described by the definite treaty of Peace of 1783, ought never to have been submitted to arbitration, and in the opinion of this House, to consent to another arbitration, would be an abandonment of the rights and interest of Maine.

It is in the face of this resolution, that the Journal editor has the unblushing assurance to assert that the republican members, *virtually assented to another arbitration!*

We might extend this article further, by the exposure of many equally gross misrepresentations; but we are satisfied that we have done enough to show that the editor is as reckless of truth, as of the interest of Maine, in his furious crusade against the course of the State Government.

PROMPTNESS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the Revenue Cutter Hamilton, to proceed forhwith to the British Provinces, to ascertain the true causes which have led to the seizure of American Fishing vessels for alleged encroachment upon British ground. The Hamilton was to sail for this purpose, from Boston yesterday. [*Eastern Argus.*

From the Eastern Argus.

MR. RIVES.

Mr Rives's defeat in Virginia is another proof how little the people value *men*, in comparison with *principles*. When was an apostate ever known to be finally successful in his course of treachery? When did the community ever allow their personal partialities to blind them permanently to their interests? When did they ever refuse, in the end, to do justice to the political traitor, even though the exercise of that justice occasioned them a many a painful feeling and bitter pang? When, in a word, was their "sober second thought" any other than right and effective? Let our whole history answer. It is not wanting in illustrations to the point, which will occur to every political reader. Was not the desertion of Burr punished when for his own private aggrandizement, he sought to sow discord in the republican ranks? Did John Q. Adams succeed in palming off upon the people federalism for Democracy? Has not a "recusant *Senate*," upheld by public opinion, in New York, compelled the double-dealing Tallmadge to forego the anticipated honor of a Senatorial seat, and has not a "recusant" *people* in Virginia, now refused the dictation of their once respected son? It is utterly vain for men, however talented and influential, however high in power and rich in wealth, to think of swaying the great mass of the community, from the straight path of correct principles, into the crooked way of their own selfish projects and designs. The experiment has been often tried, and has always ended in the disgrace and discomfiture of its unhappy authors, who have ascertained, too late, that an individual is only supported by the people, as the representative of their favorite doctrines, and is sure to be left alone, when yielding to the calls of ambition, or the whisperings of interest, he ceases to give those doctrines his support. Rarely, however, does a more striking evidence of this fact occur, than is furnished by the case of Mr. Rives. But a short time since, he was the very pride of his native State, who pointed him out as one of her brightest jewels, and most favored sons, and delighted to bestow upon him her choicest gifts. The primrose path of honor was open before him, and he had only to *deserve well*, to reach any distinction in the gift of the people. In an evil hour, however, he listened to the tempter. Fearing to trust in the popular justice, and unwilling to wait for the reward which surely waits upon good desert, he attempted to hasten his elevation by cunning and stratagem. He would have transferred his old friends to his former opponents, and earned distinction for himself, even at the price of those great Democratic principles for which he once fought, with a zeal and earnestness which excited hopes of better things concerning him, than he has since achieved. Verily, he has his reward. The visions of glory which tempted him from the path of duty, have faded all into thin air, and, and he has only to lament that he ever suffered them so grievously to betray him. His influence lost—his friends leaving him in sorrow—his new allies even looking on him with suspicion and distrust—he is certainly an object of sincere commiseration—"a thing the thrush might pity, as she sits brooding in quiet o'er her lowly nest."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Governor Page, the truly Democratic Chief Magistrate of the Granite State, delivered his inaugural Message to the two branches of the Legislature on the 6th inst. It is a plain, practical common sense document, breathing the pure principles of Democracy throughout. It is precisely such a paper as we should expect from a well educated, sound-minded democratic farmer, and does honor to its author.

Of the N. Eastern Boundary, and the course of Maine upon that question, Gov. Page says:

It is a subject for particular congratulation that our controversy with Great Britain, which was, but recently of so threatening an aspect, seems likely to result in a speedy and amicable arrangment. With regard to the merits of that controversy, there can be but one opinion in this country; and it must be a matter of astonishment to every one, that a claim so clearly founded in justice, as that of Maine to what is termed the "disputed territory," should ever have been questioned by a magnanimous Nation. Having justice so clearly on her side, and her just right having been so long withheld, the late firm and determined attitude of Maine, tempered and dignified as it was by moderation, could not fail to command the universal respect and approbation of our patriotic countrymen, and I greatly mistake the character of the people of this State, if, in such a controversy, Maine had not received the utmost of our aid, as she certainly had our strongest sympathy.

In the event of collision between Maine and the British Authorities, we have the fullest confidence that the hardy sons of that democratic State, would have promptly and gallantly rallied to the rescue. Instead of the cold, heartless and ungrateful course of Gov. Everett, and the federal Legislature of Massachusetts, we should have had a warm, hearty and efficient response from the democratic hills of New Hampshire.

The soundness of the political opinions of Gov. Page, may be gathered from the following very judicious remarks upon the Independent Treasury:—

The mode of keeping and disbursing the public revenues is a subject which has created great sensation in every part of the Union. The failure of the State bank deposit system has destroyed the confidence of a large portion of our citizens in the State banks as depositories of the public moneys, and convinced them of the inexpediency and danger of continuing that system. By the aid of the public funds, the deposite banks were enabled to increase their discounts and circulation to an amount ruinous to themselves as well as others, and the funds of the Government were thus diverted from their proper use, and became the basis of loans and discounts to private individuals, to be employed in private operations and speculations. So complete has been the failure of the system, that but few can be found who would advocate its revival. Discarding that system, we must then either adopt a National bank or an Independent Treasury. To the former, a large majority of the citizens of this State have insuperable objections, to say nothing of its unconstitutionality; if chartered with a capital, in the hands of private stockholders, sufficiently large to control the currency of the country, it would soon become powerful enough to dictate to the Government the principles and policy to be pursued by it, which would inevitably be made to conform to its power. The operations of such a bank, manged, as it would be solely with a view to its own interest, would prove ruinous to the pecuniary interests of the country. If its capital were to be owned by the United States, its great tendency to increase and consolidate the powers of the General Government, would in my view be a serious objection.

Entertaining these opinions, I believe that a separate Independent Treasury, well guarded by strict and penal laws, would be the best and safest depositiory of the public money, and that the best interests of the community demand that the public funds should not be used in the transactions of private individuals. Such separation of the public money from the banks would give no occasion for the charge of "hostility to banks." These institutions, *prudently and carefully managed, and having a efficient specie basis*, are useful in facilitating commercial and mercantile transactions, and to promote the prosperity of our country; and while it is most asuredly the duty of the Legislature, carefully to guard and protect the public against a depreciated paper currency, their objects should be, not to destroy those institutions, but to guard against the abuse of them. It has been the policy of the Legislature of this State, for several years past, not to multiply banks, and owing to the wisdom of this policy, I fully believe this State passed through the late pecuniary embarrassments with far less suffering than we felt in those States where banks were more numerous.

We cordially subscribe to the following sentiments of the Governor upon the subject of Slavery:

"Considerable excitement has existed in this State, in relation to the abolition of slavery.—Much as we may regret the existence of slavery in any portion of the Union, or however great our sympathy for the slave, or strong our opposition to the institution of slavery, for those points there is but little difference of opinion or feeling, in New England; yet as citizens of New Hampshire, we are not responsible for slavery, nor can we interfere with it, any of the States of the Union; it is a subject that belongs exclusively to the States where it exists, and the sole right to dispose of it, is one of the rights reserved to them by the Constitution."

Imprisonment, *for debt only*, is thus remarked upon, in a manner which does honor to heart as well as head of the Author:

Among the laws of our State perhaps there are none so repugnant to the feeling of the community, as those which authorize imprisonment for debt. The poor incarcerated debtor can render no aid to himself, his family, or his debtor, within the walls of a prison; an attempt to embezzle, or secrete property, for the purpose of defrauding honest creditors, might well be punished with imprisonment. I would respectfully suggest, for the consideration of the Legislature, whether imprisonment *for debt only*, had not better be wholly abolished, reserving imprisonment as a punishment for fraud or crime only, and leaving the credit of the individual to depend wholly upon his honesty and ability, instead of the power of the creditor to deprive him of his liberty. Such a change, I am persuaded, is required by considerations of humanity, and would undoubtedly prove favorable to industry and morality. I am aware that great and important changes in our laws ought not to be made hastily, but all our legislation on this subject, in this State, has, for many years had in view the improvement of the condition of the poor debtor."

On the whole, the message is a document of which the hardy yeomanry of New Hampshire may well be proud. It comes in the plain and unadorned language of a practical and honest man, and commends itself to the common sense of all classes of the community.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE WEBSTER RENT.

The American of Saturday publishes rather conspicuously the following communication, which the fact of the Webster rent is confessed; and it is admitted that the contribution money under the disguise of a loan, was made for political reasons. We think that such matters are perfectly proper subjects for animadversion in the journals. If a Senator of the United States receives a pecuniary compensation for his public services, it is fit that the for whom he legislates should know it. If the writer says, the contributions of money were honorable testimonies to Mr. Webster's merit, it is proper that the public should know the fact and the extent of the testimony.

From the New York American.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LOAN AND A ROBBERY.

The "Evening Post," "Globe," and kindred prints, have attempted to "turn a laugh against Mr. Webster, on the ground that the friends of this gentleman, in the expression of their gratitude for his unwearied labors in behalf of the great guarantees of *public liberty and security*, took occasion to loan him money, to relieve him from the necessity of sacrificing property. We have heard that some such proceeding took place, the particulars of which, being of a totally private nature, we have not cared to scrutinize or inquire into—not deeming it the province or duty of public journalists to meddle with such matters. These, at most, are but honorable testimonials from private citizens of a public servant, whose whole life has been devoted to public good. We think it more befitting types, to set them in watch over the conduct of public servants, who enjoying high places and full pay, scruple not to rob and pillage that purse they are selected to protect and guard. Q.

The federal papers have been busy, for a long time past, in manufacturing charges against Gen. Jackson's administration, on account of certain events which transpired during his magistracy, in relation to the N. E. Boundary. They have talked, with a great deal of mock indignation, about "ample indemnities"—"selling the State"—"Michigan bogs"—"suppressed documents," and other things equally dreadful, and having as little real meaning.—It is proper, perhaps, that the history of that Administration, so far as it is connected with this subject, should be laid open to the view of the people, in order to show the senselessness and utterly unfounded nature of the charges referred to, and to give the lie to those who are constantly uttering them, for political effect.—Such a narrative, we hope soon to be able to present to our readers in some appropriate form. The suject is just now, one of deep interest, and the numerous incorrect statements and false accusations made by our opponents in relation to it, render the present not an unfit time for considering it at length. We trust therefore, as we have already said, to be able to publish, before long, a history of the transactions alluded to.—Such a history will be the best defence of those who took part in them, and the surest condemnation of their federal revilers.—Eastern Argus.

FEDERAL CORRUPTION IN PENNSYLVANIA. The shocking practices of corruption, under the Ritner administration in Pennsylvania, which have been detected by a Democratic Legislature, furnish the true cause of the desperate resistance to the organization of that body Burrows, Stevens and others implicated.

One of the tricks resorted to, to throw the public money into the hands of Ritner's partizans, for electioneering purposes, was as follows:

"The work on the canals was to be first let to the lowest bidder. The Whig contractors bid moderately, so as in the first instance to obtain the contract. They then pretended to abandon the contract, without stopping their operations on the public works; and without notice according to law, a re-letting was secretly effected, and vast additional amounts given to the same contractors beyond the sum originally agreed on. Upon sixteen sections of the Toukhannock line *one hundred and three thousand, three hundred and thirty-six dollars* was given to the Whig contractors beyond the rejected bids of their competitors!!"

WALDO. At the *County Convention* to be holden in this place next 4th of July, we hope too see every town fully represented. The times denote great apathy among our republican friends, and our enemies are determined to flaunt the syren song of peace, peace, when there is no peace. It is time to organize—it is time for action. Let us not be caught in the same snare this fall that we were in 1838.—There is a time for all things, and now is the time for organization for the fall campaign. In peace prepare for war. An undisciplined army cannot successfully contend with disciplined troops. Our opponents are to be thoroughly drilled, in *secret*, and if democracy can be induced to fold her arms and slumber, she is *tripped*—this is the only hope of the Federalists in Maine. [Belfast Republican.

Credit System. A meeting has been called at Princeton to put a stop to too extensive credit system, which, it seems, has grown in that large capital of New Jersey into a dangerous abuse. The merchanics, tradespeople, and even the butchers, have been obliged to trust out their labor and sales from year to year. It has proved a great clog to business.

Can the public credit the fact that the above extract is from the last Evening Star, the great apologist of Mr TALLMADGE, the champion of the *credit system?*

What can be in the wind now, when such Conservative Whigs as NOAH admit that the *credit system* has proved *a great clog to business.*

Flour is in quite a bad way. Sales have been made of Orleans at less than $6, probably at $5,-75. Of Ohio north about and Michigan, there are sales at $6, and some at less. Sales common Genesee at 6,50 and common Southern at 6,25—all dull with many more sellers than buyers.—*Jour. Com.*

From all parts of the United States we have the gratifying intelligence that bread stuff is in a "bad way"!! that is, plenty and low—The retail price in this market is now $7 per barrel for best sort of Genesee flour—and from present appearances it will soon be lower—The crops which are now being harvested in the Southern States were never finer—In New York and the whole west the prospect was never better for an abundant harvest. [*Eastern Argus*]

☞The Democratic majority in Virginia, taking the entire vote of the State, is nearly *four thousand.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 18, 1839.

MAINE MILITIA SYSTEM.

No. V.

Mr. Editor,—Having in my last Letter made some remarks upon the negligent and unfaithful manner in which certain commissioned officers perform their several duties, I cannot consistently leave this part of the subject, without noticing another class of officers which I believe, sometimes at least, are obnoxious to censure. I mean Surgeons and their Mates. Though not vested with any particular command, it is evident they occupy a responsible station, and the manner in which they perform their duties has an influence known, and felt by all, who take an interest in the advancement of military science and discipline.

It is a fact, questioned by no one, that in the community there are individuals, who from bodily indisposition *ought* to be exempt from the performance of military duty. Many persons have bodily infirmities of so serious nature as to clear them in the eyes of all; while there are others, who from the peculiar nature of their disease, leave doubts in the minds of many as to their inability. Hence arises the necessity of having some one, or more, appointed in every Regiment who, from the nature of their profession, or calling, are qualified to enquire into and judge of all cases of a complicated or doubtful nature. It is true, that in addition to their responsibilities, Surgeons and their Mates have often difficult tasks to perform. Still, to make all due allowances, I believe they *sometimes* deserve censure. Perhaps the cases are few, where they willfully do wrong, but an *omission* of duty, is often followed by as deleterious consequences, as if the act had been intentionally committed.

To be more specific, I believe there is one or two particulars worthy of notice, in which Surgeons and their Mates are sometimes deserving of censure.

In the first place, they sometimes neglect to make a careful and thorough examination into the nature and tendency of the particular infirmity or disease which are set forth by individuals as sufficient to exempt them from military duty. Some persons in their zeal to get rid of doing the duty of a Citizen Soldier, resort to deception and fraud, and unless Surgeons are very careful and particular in their examinations they are sure to get hoaxed. Falsehood with such individuals is deemed perfectly justifiable, in order to gain their ends and object, and is eagerly resorted to by persons of this character whenever they think it will *take*.

The community is full of invalids at particular times, and if any one doubts this let them carry their recollection back to the time the Militia were called upon last winter, by Gov. Fairfield, to defend the soil of the State from the invasion of a foreign foe. Numbers, who had hitherto been healthy, robut, and hardy men, immediately became diseased. A morbid paleness overshadowed their long visages, and depicted the terrible disease within—the once active limbs became rheumatic, and gouty, and the lofty gait and elastic step was changed into the crippling, hobbling step of the man of canes and crutches. It was really amusing to take a peep at the Surgeon's Quarters, at the time above referred to. The "maimed, the halt, and the blind" crowded round in dense numbers, and the poor men of "Pills and Powders" actually needed a "pickett guard" placed at every avenue leading to their quarters, to protect their persons and property—I ked to have said—from destruction.

Here you could see one stretching out "withered hand," another exhibiting a *crook*ed elbow—one pulling off his boots to show a bruid shin, and another groaning about a stiff back—one has lost a great toe, and another *squints* so th both eyes, that he expresses actual fears, ie were brought into battle, that at the first fire, should shoot *himself*—one is so blind that he under the painful necessity of saddling his ne with a pair of "old woman's spectacles," to dern the the difference between the colour of a pse and a crow, and another is so deaf that alle thunders of Mars could not arouse him from is lethargy, or operate upon his senses. Thins truly placing a Surgeon in an unpleasant trying situation, but his *duty* was before hand he was sworn faithfully to perform it. Int pretend to say how many, taking advantap these peculiar circumstances, obtained certifes, who were not lawfully entitled to them, I do believe there were some, (and to reckon oughout the State) *many* were just as liable to duty as any that were drafted and went into al service. If this opinion is not correct did we see men whose labour commands thighest price, and who actually received fthe same the highest wages, among the exempom Military duty on account of bodily infirmit There may be cases where men of this charz can be legally exempted, but I believe they ake "angel's visits" few and far between. In there may be cases where Surgeons, in perfing their duty, act with partiality. Their partic friends or favorites may be indirectly assisted them in this kind of a way. Did they alwact independently in performing their duty, would not the "*Craft*" be in danger at particular times?—This may be thought severe, but if any think so, let them look at Medical Students, for among this *numerous* class, you can scarcely find one who is not clear from Military duty on account of some *pretended* bodily infirmity. Now, I ask, is it possible that nearly all of this class are *invalids*?—If they are, some of them, sometimes, get sufficient strength to work *nights*, and at these times they are so *public spirited* that they, in connection with the whole Medical profession, will labour hard for weeks afterwards, night and day, to avoid receiving a just *recompense* and *reward* for services performed. I make these remarks general and apply them to no one. If any should apply them to themselves I shall ask nothing for these suggestions.

As before remarked, Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates occupy a responsible, and often times a difficult station. Let them go forward in the discharge of their duties in a fearless and independent manner, rendering unto *every one* their just and honest due. By so doing they will be sustained by an intelligent and virtuous community, and will reap a just recompense in the reflection that they have faithfully done their duty to themselves and their country.

J. J. P.

June 8th, 1839.

Federalism. It is a fact, well known to all conversant with the history of our country, that in all times of trial and danger, federalism has been found arrayed against the country. When the administration of Jefferson found it necessary, and for the common welfare of the country, to impose an embargo for the protection of our commerce—federalism exerted itself to the utmost to defeat and destroy the measure. When, after repeated insults and impositions, war was declared against Great Britain—federalism threw every obstacle in its way, and exerted all its powers to prevent its successful prosecution—exulted and sung *te deums* over or defeats, and resolved that it was "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at our victories. When we were involved in a controversy with France, and there was a probability that hostilities would result from it—federalism took sides against us. When our State authorities called out the Citizen Soldiery for the protection of our common property and rights and to dispere a hoarde of trespassers and maurders from the British Provinces and drive them from our soil—the federal press—true, as the needle to the pole, to its cherished and immutable principle of eternal hostility and opposition to its Government, is found not only condemning the course of its own Government, but advocating the claims of the British and furnishing them with arguments to be used against us hereafter.

Why do not the clergymen and moral reform advocates who are continually preaching against gambling, dissipation and extravagance, put the axe at the root of them all a *Rag Currency*, and come out in favor of Gold and Silver, something solid and substantial which "neither moth nor rust can corrupt," and which, like a good christian, the more you use it the brighter it grows?

The Steamer Buckeye burst her boilers on the 28th ult. on the Mississippi River about five miles above Randolph killing five persons and wounding several others.

A Mr. Inno, of Boston, was robbed on the 11th inst. on board the J. W. Richmond on her passage to N. Y., of a package and pocket book containing $30,000 in checks, drafts, &c.

The Chief of the Utica Bank was also robbed the night before of $40,000 in Bank bills on board of a boat on the same line. No clue had been found to either of the robbers at the last accounts.

"It's against my *interest* to pay the *principal*, and against my *principle* to pay the *interest*," as the debtor said when he was dunned to "pony up" by the creditor.

An effort has been made in the Legislature of Michigan to make real estate a legal tender.

From the Eastern Argus.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The election in Virginia having terminated, there will be no canvass in any other State until the first Monday of August. In the Old Dominion, thirteen supporters of the Independent Treasury have been elected, to eight opposed to that measure. In the last Congress, her delegation upon that question, stood eleven in favor to ten against it. Of the latter number, Mr Rives had four Conservative friends—two of these have lost their election. The "Spartan Band" of "armed neutrals" in the very halls of their chief, has been shorn of its power.—North Carolina, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, elect their members to the next Congress in August.

North Carolina, in the last Congress, was represented by five democrats and eight federalists. We predict that eight democrats will be returned to the next.

In Indiana, there are now six federal, and one democratic member of Congress. The Republican papers speak with confidence of a democratic gain in the next Congress.

In Kentucky, there are now twelve federalists to one democrat—hope we shall not lose him.

Tennessee has a delegation of three democrats to ten federalists. If we dont gain handsomely there, we are no prophets.

Alabama has now three federal and two democratic members of Congress. The State is decidedly democratic. Our friends, if united, can carry every district but one.

Maryland elects members of Congress in October. She now stands four to four. If we hold our own in this State, we shall do all that we anticipate

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Mississippi.—This unfortunate State, naturally fertile and rich in her resources, has been trodden to the dust by rotten banks. It is democratic, and may, if the party unite undoubtedly return two democrats, instead of the present federal members of Congress.

If the elections in the above States turn out as we hope they may, the next House of Representatives will have a Democratic majority. We have the strongest hopes, that such will be the result.

Com. Elliot.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, says, the impression generally entertained there in regard to Com. Elliot is, "that he is far more sinned against than sinning—and that nothing of moment will be made out against him." The Evidence on his case was closed on Friday last—and the Court then adjourned to the 27th inst. in order to give the Judge advocate and respective counsel time to prepare their arguments. More than seventy witnesses had been examined. [Eastern Argus.

The Boom.—The Woodstock Times of Saturday says, that the upper (or American) boom across the Aroostock, has been carried away by the fresher, and a great quantity of the lumber has floated down the river." [Argus.

Terrible Death.—We are informed that on Saturday last, a women residing in Little Water street, between Lombard and South streets, *died of hunger*; her husband was a confirmed drunkard and it was in consequence of her total want of all necessaries of life, which fact she had not made known to her neighbors, that she was reduced to a dying condition.—Her situation was only discovered when all remedies were ineffectual. She has left five children to mourn her death.—*Phila. Ledger.*

A Sheriff Carried Away.—On the 23d ult., Mr. Brotherton, (says the Philadelphia Sentinel,) the Sheriff of St. Louis, attached the steamboat General Brady. On the night of the 24th, the Deputy Sheriff, Mr Lacy, slept on board. About 4 o'clock in the morning, discovering that the boat was raising steam, he rushed to the pilot-house, and took possesion of the wheel, but the pilot and hands overpowered him, and put off with the boat, Deputy Sheriff and all for New Orleans. A considerable distance below, Mr. Lacy was put on shore. On Saturday last, the Sheriff, Mr. Brotherton, left St. Louis in pursuit of the boat.

Accidental Death.—Yesterday forenoon a young man named Sandford Taylor, a hand on board of the schooner Ontario of Belfast Maine, then lying off the Battery, was sent aloft to set the spring stay, when by some accident he fell from the cross-trees upon the deck, and was injured in such a manner as to cause his death in a short time afterward. The deceased was a young man of good character and possessed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. An inquest was had on the body, and a verdict found of accidental death.

Express.

MARRIED.

In Rumford Dr. Enoch C. Rolfe, of Farmington Falls, to Miss Emeline Small.

In Gardiner, Mr. Virgil H. Hewes, of Augusta, to Mrs Eliza McLane, formerly of Boston.

DIED.

In Augusta, Isabel E. Rust, aged about 22 months, youngest daughter of Benj. Rust.

In Fairfield, June 5, Mrs Burrell, wife of Geo. Burrell, aged 22 years.

4th July Temperance Celebration.

NOTICE is hereby given to the friends of Temperance in the County of Oxford that their anniversary on the 4th of July next will be holden in Bethel at the Church of the Rev. Mr. Frost. Services will commence at ten o'clock A. M. An address will be delivered on the occasion, but much of the day will be appropriated to the discussion of Temperance subjects. Each town and plantation in the county are requested to be *well* represented.

PETER C. VIRGIN, Per Order.

ELBRIDGE GERRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WATERFORD, ME.

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have given to my son, Samuel S. Lyon, his time till he shall be twenty-one years of age, to trade and act for himself, and shall claim none of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

BAXTER LYON.

Attest—Wm. S. Hapgood.

Bethel, March 7th, 1839. *3w44

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of John Webber, late of Sweden in said County deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 28th day of May last, are allowed for the said creditors to bring in and prove their claims and that we will attend to that service at the house of Benjamin Webber, in said Sweden, on the last Saturday in August next, and on the first Saturday in November next, from ten of the clock in the forenoon, until, five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

DAVID HAMMONS,
FRANKLIN HOSMER, } Com'rs.

Lovell June 17th, 1839. 3w44

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed, by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examin the claims of creditors to the estate of

LUTHER STONE,

late of Paris in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty eight day of May last are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the Inn of Simeon Norris in Paris, on Saturday the third day of August and Thursday the twenty-eight day of November next from one to five o'clock of each of said days.

SIMEON NORRIS,
ALFRED ANDREWS, } Com'rs.

Paris June 17th, 1839. 3w44

ATTENTION!

P. R. C.

THE members of PARIS RIFLE COMPANY are hereby notified and requested to meet "one and all" at Anthony Bennett's Inn, South Paris, on Saturday, the twenty-second inst., at one o'clock P. M., in full uniform, &c.

June 17, 1839. Per Order.

HAT EXCHANGED.—A hat was taken from the Court House on the afternoon of the first sitting of the District Court—the name of the maker was "Dexter," "Boston," being a silk hat and dark silk lining. The one left in exchange was a fur hat larger and more worn, and had in it a coarse cotton handkerchief. The person who took the first mentioned hat is requested to leave the same at Norris' Tavern, so that an exchange may be made.

June 14th, 1839. *44

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS the undersigned holds a Mortgage Deed executed to one James Walker of Bethel in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, Esqure, dated the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1835, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county Book 45, page 9, and transferred to the undersigned by the said James Walker on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1839, and said transfer recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county, May 9, 1839, Book 57, page 56, a certain parcel of land situated in Bethel in said county, to secure the payment of two certain Notes bearing even date with said mortgage. Now therefore, be it known, that the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, and the undersigned gives this notice for the purpose of foreclosure.

TIMOTHY WALKER.

Rumford, June 14th, 1839. *344

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS the undersigned holds a Mortgage Deed executed to one James Walker of Bethel in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, Esquire, dated the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1836, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county, Book 49, page 496, and transferred to the undersigned by the said James Walker on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1839, and said transfer recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county, May 9th, 1839, Book 57, page 56, a certain parcel of land situated in said Bethel on the Hill, so called, to secure the payment of one Note bearing even date with said mortgage. Now therefore, be it known, that the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, and the undersigned gives this notice for the purpose of foreclosure.

TIMOTHY WALKER.

Rumford, June 14th, 1839. *344

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Andrews Jr, & Stephen Andrews conveyed by deed of Mrotgage dated June 1st. A. D. 1837 to the undersigned three certain Lots, tracts or parcels of land, one situated in the town of Sweden, one in the town of Lovell and one in the town of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford. For a particular description of the primises, reference may be had to the District Registry at Fryeburg, Book 18, pages 379 and 380; also that the said Abraham Andrews Jr, and Stephen Andrews by a certain other deed of Mortgage dated June 5th, A. D. 1833 conveyed to the undersigned four certain other Lots, tracts or parcels of land, two of which are situated in said town of Sweden, and two in said town of Lovell, and for a description of the same reference may be had to said Registry, Book 15, pages 372 and 373. The condition of each of said deeds having been broken, by reason thereof the undersigned claims to foreclose each of said Mortgages as provided by the laws of this State. BENJAMIN WEBBER.

Sweden June 7th 1839. *3w44.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel F. Stevens conveyed by deed of Mortgage dated May 19th A. D. 1832 to the undersigned a certain tract or parcels of land, situated in the town of Sweden in the County of Oxford, containing about thirty acres more or less.

For a particulrr description of the premises reference may be had to the District Registry at Fryeburg, Book 15, pages 309 and 310. The condition of said deed having been broken, by reason thereof the undersigned claims to foreclose said mortgage as provided by the laws of this State. BENJAMIN WEBBER.

Lovell June 7th, 1839. *3w44

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that William Libby conveyed by deed of Mortgage dated November 24th 1832, the westerly half of Lot numbered thirty two in the third Division of Lots in Sweden, in the County of Oxford, containing fifty acres more or less. For a more particular description thereof reference may be had to the District Registry Book 15, page 93. The condition of said Mortgage deed having been broken, by reason thereof the undersigned claims to foreclose said Mortgage as provided by the laws of this State.

BENJAMIN WEBBER.

Sweden June 7th 1839. *3w44.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue on Saturday the 27th of July, 1839, at four o'clock P. M. at the Store of Joseph Chaffin in Oxford, in the county of Oxford, aforesaid, all the right which Jacob D. Brown, of said Oxford, had on the 21st day of October 1834, to redeem about six thousand acres of land situated in said Oxford mostly and partly in Hebron in said county, being the same deeded to said Brown on the fourteenth day of November, 1832, by John Foster and others, and mortgaged by said Brown on the same day to the said John Foster, as by the records in the Registry of Deeds of the said county of Oxford appears, and the said Brown's right to redeem said lands were attached on the said 21st day of October 1834, on a Writ, Benajah Pratt and others against Jacob D. Brown and others, upon which Judgment was recovered in the S. J. Court in said county on the third Tuesday of May, 1839, and this Execution issued upon the same the 15th day of June, 1839. THOMAS CONY, Dept. Sh'ff.

Oxford, June 15th, 1839. *3w44

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

ENOCH HEALD,

late of Lovell in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we shall attend that service at the house of Josiah Heald in Lovell, on the last Tuesday of August and the last Tuesday of November next, at one of the clock P. M. of each day.

JOHN BARKER,
SILAS HEALD, } Com'rs.

Lovell, June 3d, 1839. *344

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE---Mexico.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Mexico that the same are taxed in the Bills committed for collection to the undersigned, collector of said Mexico, for the year Eighteen hundred thirty Eight, in the Respective sums as follows viz:

Owners Names.	No. of Lot.	No. Range.	
Holman	8	5	1,38
Stephen B. Taylor	16	5	1,35
Wm. York	13	4	0,99
Wing	3	1	1,39
Wm. Tucker	11	6	3,37
Unknown	12	6	3,00
Unknown	14	6	1,35
Unknown	10	2	7,38
Unknown	16	8	0,24

The said collector will proceed according to law, to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at ten of the clock in the forenoon on the 2nth day of September next, so much of the said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on, or before that time, to discharge said taxes and charges.

HENRY F. DURGIN, Collector.

Dated at said Mexico June 10th, 1839. *3w44

RICH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

GEORGE H. KENDALL,

NO. 43, MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND,

HAS received from New York a large assortment of FRENCH & ENGLISH GOODS, which he offers at wholesale and retail at very low prices.

Italian, Gro de Swiss, Polt de Soie, and Figur'd Rep SILKS; Mousselin de Laines; French Prints and Muslins; Linen Cambrics; Linen C. Hdkfs; Hemstiched do.

WHITE GOODS.

Cambric Muslins, Corded and Swiss Plaid Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Muslins, Linen Cambrics.

MILLINERY.

Rich new styles Glace Bonnet Ribbons; Satin, Lustring and Gauze Cap Ribbons; Satins, figured and plain; Florences; Bonnet Silks; Foundations; Wound Wire; Taffeta Ribbons.

SCARFS, SHAWLS, & FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS.

Hennequin's splendid (all wool) Cashmere and Merino SHAWLS; Brocha, Edinboro', Victoria Net Shaws.

SUMMER STUFFS.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Suttinetts.

Gentlemen and Ladies' Hosiery, and Gloves.

May 16, 1839. 2m 42

MILITARY.

WILSON & PUTNEY,

No. 50, Middle Street---Portland,

WOULD respectfully invite the *attention* of the Cavalry, Artillery, Light Infantry and Rifle Corps in this State, to the assortment of beautiful SAMPLE CAPS, of the latest style which they have now on hand and will furnish to *"order"* at short notice on reasonable terms—they also keep on hand a good assortment of CHAPEAUX of the most approved styles for Field and Platoon officers.

"Orders," respectfully solicited and promptly executed.

Portland April 26, 1839. 1s3w

NOTICE. Came into the enclosure of the subscriber about the 29th of May last two Mare Colts of a Gray colour one supposed to be two and the other three years of age. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take them away.

ALDEN BESSE.

Paris June 7, 1839. 3w43

At a Court of Probate held at Paris Within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty eight day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

ABEGAIL O. RIPLEY, Josiah Dana and John A. Balkam Executors of the last will and Testament of James W. Ripley late of Fryeburg in said county, deceased, having presented their fifth account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered,

That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty fifth day of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w43 Copy Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the undersigned holds a Mortgage Deed executed to him by one Moses R. Mason of Waterford in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, dated May the 4th, 1836, of a part of lot No. two in the fifth range, and part of lot No. two in the sixth range of Lots in said town of Waterford, to secure the payment of five several notes of hand bearing even date with said mortgage. Said mortgage was recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 52, pages 45 & 46, to which reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises. Now, therefore—Be it known that the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, and the undersigned gives this notice for the purpose of foreclosing. PETER GERRY.

Waterford, May 27, 1839. 42

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the undersigned holds a Mortgage deed, executed to him by one Daniel How of Lovell in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, dated May seventeenth A. D. 1838, and duly recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 54, page 326, of a certain parcel of land situated in Paris in said county, for a description of the premises reference may be had to said Records, to secure the payment of two certain notes of hand bearing date August 8, 1836. Now be it known, the conditions of said deed having been broken, by reason thereof the undersigned gives this notice for the purpose of foreclosure.

SIMEON CUMMINGS,

Paris, June 3d, 1839. 42

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

ROLAND HOLDEN, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Holden, Jr. late of Sweden in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 25th day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 28th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

REUEL WASHBURN, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Amos Perley late of Canton, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 25th day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not should not be allowed.—

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Fryeburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands situated in the town of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me for collection for the year 1838 in the following sums, viz:—

Non Residents names	Original proprietors names.	Lot.	Div.	Acres.	Value. $	Tax. $ c.
Robert Wiley,	Intervale on the Island			5	125	55
Harrison W. Pike,	Buildings & Land by Thompson's Mill			1	250	1,11
Wm. Gorden	John Chandler part of			14	400	1,77
John Merrill,	Hezakiah Austin	19	3	6	90	40
Michal Abbott,	Joseph Frye part of	23	3	5	40	18
Amos Poor,	Andrew McMillan	11	3	107	500	2,22
"	Ezekiel Walker, ½			14	50	22
Dudley Bean,	Codman land, so called			500	1250	5,55
Owner unknown,	John Charles, 2-3		4	5	45	20
Nath'l Frye,	Intervale, Jesse Frye,		11	2	640	2,84
"	" "		12	2	600	2,66
"	" "		13	2	570	2,52
"	" "		14	2	50	100 0 4,44
"	Upland "		37	1	66	266 99
"	" "		39	1	57	400 1,78
"	Buildings & Stand "				20	750 3,33
"	" ½			4	100	500 2,22
Owner unknown,	Joseph Frye,		53	4	50	150 67
Gilbert Potter,	Sam'l Osgood, Buildings on the same	54		4	55	450 2,00
Owner unknown,	John Webster,		12	5	30	120 53
"	"		40	4	35	200 89
"	Sam'l Osgood		2	9	42	209 89
Simeon Pease sup'd o'n't	Jno Chandler p't		53	3	10	100 44
Caleb Warren Jr.	" Ezekiel Walker ½			14		100 45
Heirs of O. Griswell,	School,		27	2	26	500 1,33
Owner unk.	Joseph Frye,			4	68	200 89
"	House & land occupied by John F. Wheelker,					250 1,11
David Webster	Store & lot at the Corner					850 3,77
"	Intervale, Joseph Frye,		6	1	26	650 2,88
"	" John Charles,		5	1	13	323 1,44
"	" John Webster,		4	1	19	475 2,03
"	" Ezra Carter,		3	1	19	475 2,03
"	" Joseph Frye, p't		3	1	7	175 78
"	Upland, John Webster,		2	1	9	135 60
"	" "		6	1	20	150 66
"	" "		8	3	47	300 1 33
"	" Joseph Frye, ½		8	2	21	100 44
"	Intervale ½ "		1	1	11	275 1,22
"	" Mark Stacy, ½			1	40	200 89
"	" Ezra Carter,		19		10	120 53
Lane & Usher,	sup'd o'n't, S. Frye,		24	1	66	
"	John Russell,		22	1	51	
"	Mark Stacy,		23	1	55	1200 5,33
With the buildings on the same.						
Thos. Farrington,	sup'd owner Daniel Farrington, N. E. corner,		5	8	80	26
Owner unknown,	Simeon Frye,		4	6	80	13
"	Ezekiel Walker,		42	6		20 8
"	Jos. Frye,		41	6		20 8
"	Jos. Hazeltine,		49	6		20 8
"	John Webster,		37	6		20 8
"	Moses Ames,		34	6		20 8
"	John Chandler,		61	6		20 8
"	Moses Day,		27	6		20 8
Oliver Whitney	Mos Day, woods & meadow			10		100 44
Heirs of Uriah H. Davis,	House Lot near Kimball Brook,					30 13
Owner unknown,	Moses Day,		19	1	10	150 66

One piece bounded on the South East by Lovell Pond, on the North by Lot No. 28, E. Walker, on the South by Abiel Chandler, No. 29, 15 75 33

One piece bounded on the North by Kezer Pond, on the East by Ezra Carter, No. 1, and on the West by Sixth Division, No. 57, John Webster, 5 19 8

One piece South of Saco River, bounded on the South by No 9, Andrew McMillan, West and North by No. 10, James Hazeltine, and East by No. 14, Andrew McMillan, 45 56 25

All other common and undivided land within the town, 75 33

And unless said taxes with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to me on or before Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of July next, so much of said land will be sold at Public Auction on said day, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Store of J. O. McMillan in Fryeburg as will discharge the same.

JOSHUA B. OSGOOD, Collector.

Fryeburg, March 20, 1839. 3w 34

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

JUST received from Boston a Fashionable Assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, which Ladies' are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

H. W. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 13, 1839 cow4w39

Music! Music!! Music!!!

FOR sale by the subscriber, New Violins, Accordions, Clarionetts, Flutes, Brass Instruments, Bass Viol, Violen Strings, Clarionett Reeds, &c. &c.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, May 19, 1839. 3weow40

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate within and for the County Oxford, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of *JAMES KYOX*, late of Peru in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed for said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we shall attend that service at the Inn of William Walker, Esq. in said Peru, on Thursday the twentieth day of June next, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until four in the afternoon.

SAMUEL L. BAILEY, } Com'rs.
WILLIAM WOODSUM, }

Peru, May 14th, 1839. 3w41

Administrator's sale of real estate.

By virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the subscriber will sell at public Vendue, at the late residence of Archelaus Fuller late of Norway, deceased, on Tuesday the ninth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M so much of the real estate of the said deceased, as will produce the sum of eight hundred dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased. Said estate consists of the following parcels, viz.:—The farm formerly occupied by Benj. Fuller, having thereon a good two story dwelling house, a large barn and sheds, and a large quantity of stone wall, and containing severly five acres of land of excellent quality and under good improvement, subject, however, to a life lease to the said Benj. Fuller for his maintenance during his life time.

Also, about fourteen and a half acres of pasture land adjoining said farm on the south.

Also, the most southerly half of lot No. twelve in the ninth range of lots in the town of Waterford, supposed to contain about seventy acres, with some improvements on the same, reserving ten acres on the southeast corner.

Also, five and a quarter acres of choice meadow land, on the southwesterly quarter of lot No. fourteen in the fourteenth range of lots in that part of Norway called the Waterford three tier, partly cleared.

And also the reversion of the widow's dower in said deceased's real estate, if necessary, containing sixty-four acres of land with the buildings thereon, being the easterly part of the deceased's homestead farm.

And also will be sold at public Vendue at Merrill's Tavern at Andover corner, on Tuesday the second day of July next at ten o'clock A. M. as a part of said Archelaus Fuller's estate, a lot of land containing one hundred acres, with some improvements on the same, situated in Andover North Surplus, adjoining township Letter C and lying westerly of the road leading from Andover to Letter C

SIMEON NOBLE, Administrator.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

OLIVER HUBBARD.

late of Paris in the county of Oxford deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JAMES STARR.

Paris May 28, 1839. 3w43

100,000 SHINGLES!!

BEST and second quality can be furnished to persons in want, by the subscriber.

W. E. GOODNOW

Norway, June 3d, 1839. 6weow42

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

PAIN cannot exist but from *Corrupt Particles* being seated in the identical part where the pain is experienced. These corrupt particles when in great volume (quantity) are the *Positive cause* of *death*.

It is a solemn truth that corruption terminates the existence of all created beings; the importance of its speedy removal from the body, when by any causes it has accumulated, is therefore self evident; not only *Health*, but existence, being absolutely endangered by its existence.

Let us then acknowledge that the only sure means of preventing and curing disease, is the speedy removal of *Corrupt Humors* from the body. *Disease* being only another name for *Corruption*, and *Corruption* or *Corrupt Humors* being identified in all cases as *Impurity of Blood*.

Purgative Medicine, when resorted to in season, that is while there is there is sufficient vitality remaining in the system, will certainly remove corruption; thus the blood is purified; thus chronic diseases and premature death are prevented; thus those whose lives are of the utmost consequence to their country, and families, are often saved.

The importance of this discovery of curing diseases after ages will do justice: Dr. Benjamin Brandreth will not then be styled an 'ignorant pretender.' But that will neither please nor offend him; in the rectitude of his own acts, in the quiet of his own conscience, is his reward. And he gives this his *solemn pledge* that his medicine shall be always equal to what it ever has been; and that no expense shall be spared in its manufacture—and the making of it he attends to personally.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases of cure have been certified as having been effected solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States establishing the fact beyond all doubt that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the *theory*, the *utility* of the *practice* is now *beyond all doubts*.

Dr. B. allows that the curative effect depends on the *Purgative Qualities* of the *Brandreth Pills*; experience and a continuation of experiment for upwards of forty years have made them the most judiciously balanced purge known. Therefore, however long it may be necessary to persevere with them for the removal of any disease, no other than good can possibly result from their use—they are perfectly innocent.

The healthy as well as those suffering from disease should use them—the former to keep their blood pure and vigorous, and the latter to remove all noxious accumulations without weakening the system. The only care that is required is to procure the genuine Brandreth Pills, and you cannot fail to procure the genuine if you take the following advice:

How to be secure from Counterfeits.

Never purchase Brandreth's Pills without being positively sure that the person selling has an *Engraved* certificate of Agency, and observe it has been renewed; no Certificate being any guarantee after twelve months from date that Pills sold by the holder are genuine.

All Pills having Wm. Brandreth on the label, and George Hodgskinson on the edge, are counterfeits, are to *deceive the Public*, and evade the law at the same time.

These, and indeed, *all* counterfeit Pills, if used according to the directions which accompany my Pills, are calculated to DESTROY LIFE. They are made by men having no standing or respectability, without habitation or name—perfectly careless of consequences, provided money is obtained.

[Extract from Dr. B's Address to citizens of the U. S.]

And be careful to remember that I have never authorized peddlars in the United State to sell my Pills. Those contemptible *persons* universally sell counterfeits, and that all Tradesmen who are made agents, have each of them a COPPER-PLATE certificate of agency, signed in writing with a pen by me; and a fresh certificate requires renewal every twelve months, it being no guarantee for more than one year from date—observe the date is not WRITTEN, it is ENGRAVED.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, New York.

Dr. B. Brandreth, has at very great expense, established the following offices for the exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, which he begs to be understood shall be always equal to what they have been, and that no expense shall be spared in their manufacture. This he guarantees on his honor.

New York, (Principal)—241 Broadway.
Philadelphia—8 North Eighth Street.
Baltimore—80 South Charles Street.
Boston—19 Hanover Street.
Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson Streets.
Pittsburg, Pa.—154 Wood Street.
Cincinnati—119 Main Street.
Louisville, Ky.—99 Fourth Street
St. Louis, Mo—56 1-2 Market Street.
New Orleans—3 Old Levee.
Charleston, S. C.—70 Meeting Street.
Montreal—63 Notre Dame.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office

19 HANOVER STREET 19

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,

Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. *Buy of them and avoid deception.*

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
Buckfield—A. F. Cole.
Rumford—Otis C. Potter.
" Asa Graham.
Dixfield—I. N. & G. Stanley.
Jay—Joel Paine.
Bethel—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Britton & Morrison.
" J. Coolidge.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley.
Hartford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
Turner—Philo Clark.
Norway—Jotham Goodnow.
Lovell—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
S " R. H. Gerry.
Sweden—Benjamin Nevers.
Fryeburg—H. C. Buswell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Jose h Bourfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Deshon.
Oxford—Charles Durell.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

ejn1y32

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

RANDALL FISH gave a mortgage deed to Daniel Hammond & W. & G Tuckerman & Co Daniel Brown & Mason Greenwood of a Township of land Numbered One in the Second Range West of Bingham's Kennebec purchase, said township being situated in the County of Oxford, which deed is dated April 20th, 1835, conditioned for the payment of certain notes therein described, by virtue of which deed, the undersigned became seized of one undivided third part of said township to mortgage—and now claims to have possession thereof for condition broken—said notes not having been paid according to their tenor—in order to foreclose the mortgage aforesaid. DANIEL BROWN.

Waterford, May 20, 1839. 3 41

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DAVID BEMIS,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CHARLES W. BEMIS.

Paris, May 28, 1839. 3w42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of administratrix on the estate of

JOHN B. FORD,

late of Norway in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ABIGAIL L. FORD.

Norway, May 28, 1839. *3w42

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE,
BANGOR, MAY 15, 1839.

IN compliance with the twelfth section of "An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands," passed March 24, A. D 1835, the Land Agent hereby gives public notice that the following Townships will be surveyed and laid by the Surveyor General the present season, viz:—Township Letter F. and half Township letter H. in the 2d Range, Township No. 6 in the fourth Range, Township No. 8 in the fifth Range, Township No. 6, and 11 in the sixth Range, (and Township No. 11, in the fifth Range, if the exchange should be made with Massachusetts,) west from the east line of the State, will then be in market for sale and settlement under the provisions of the following law passed March 23, 1838, entitled "An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands." Also, the remaining lots in the following Townships, heretofore lotted for settlers, to wit:—No. 4, 10 and 12 in the fifth range west from the east line of the State, are now offered for sale to actual settlers. All the above Townships, except No. 4, are on the Aroostook and its waters.

The price of lots on the aforesaid Townships will not be less than fifty cents, and probably not more than one dollar per acre. The prices, however, will vary according to the situation and quality of the land.

Settling duties required by law, are, that—"the purchaser of one lot, to clear in a proper manner fifteen acres thereof, ten or more of which shall be well laid down to grass, and to build a house thereon, within four years from the purchase thereof; and any purchaser who shall purchase more than one shall be required to clear ten acres, and lay down to grass the same proportion on each lot, and to build a house on one of said lots, within the term aforesaid; but there shall not be sold to any one person more than four of said lots in any one township or tract."

The Aroostook Road as located and partly made passes through No. 8, 10, 11 & 12 in Range five. A county road as located through F. to Houlton, and will probably be made passable in the course of the summer. A Saw mill and grist mill are in operation on F. A Saw mill and grist mill are being erected on No 9, Range 4—Also, on No. 11, Range 5, and will be completed in the course of the season.

The Geological Reports of Dr. Jackson for a description of the quality of the soil and productions of the Aroostook lands and its mineral treasures, and the reports of Dr. Holmes' survey of its agricultural capabilities are referred to for information on these subjects.

The public attention has recently been so strongly directed to the Aroostook, and so many persons have visited that section of the State, that it is unnecessary to be more particular in describing those lands now offered for sale. A large sum of money will be expended this year in making and continuing the Aroostook Road, which promises soon to be a thoroughfare to the St. John's.

Already numerous enterprising, active and intelligent young men have gone in to look at these lands and select lots for actual settlement.

No. 10, Range 5, though lotted and brought into market last year has been incorporated into a town by the name of Macadie, and nearly all the settling lots are taken up. That Town, or some one in that vicinity promises in a short time to become the County seat of a new County.

To give some idea of the farming capability of that part of the State, the fact may be mentioned, that on No. 7, R. 5, on the Aroostook Road and adjoining No. 8—now to be lotted, the only settler there, last year, raised 1700 bushels of grain of various kinds and a large quantity of hay, all which he found a ready market for on the spot, at very high prices and must have realized not far from $4000 for his crop.

The field notes of the surveys of all these townships, when returned to the Land Office, will be open to the inspection of any one, and all information that may be wanted, will be cheerfully given, and every facility granted within the gift of this office for actual settlers, under the following law.

RUFUS McINTIRE, Land Agent of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

"In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight. An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all lands lotted to settlers shall be sold to those only who will perform settling duties on the same as prescribed by law, the price to be fixed by the Land Agent, having reference to the field notes, not however at a less price than fifty cents per acre, three fourth parts of said price to be paid within three years from the time of said sale in labor to be laid out in making roads in such township where said lands so sold are situated, under the direction of the Land Agent, and the remaining fourth part to be paid in cash within four years from the time of said sale.

SEC 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever twenty or a less number of individuals, shall each select a lot of one hundred and sixty acres of land in any township lotted for settlers, the same having no mill within its limits and shall give bonds satisfactory to the Land Agent, that they will within the term of three years from the time of said section, erect in a proper and substantial manner, a saw mill and grist mill on such lot within said township, as shall be designated by the Board of Internal Improvement, the same shall be entitled to a deed of such lot; and each individual shall receive a deed from the Land Agent for his respective lot, without any further consideration, conditional however, for the performance of the settling duties required by law.

SEC 3 Be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this Act, all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 23, 1838.

The following newspapers are requested to publish the above notice and law for two months, and forward their bills to this office for payment.

Maine Democrat, Eastern Argus, Oxford Democrat, Age, Frontier Journal, Piscataquis Herald, Skowhegan Sentinel Lincoln Patriot, Republican Journal, Yankee Farmer, Statesman, Boston, N. H Patriot, Concord. 2m41

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the undersigned holds a mortgage deed, executed to him by one Sumner Stone of Waterford in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, dated Nov. 16, 1835, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County Book 49, page 113, of a certain parcel of land situated in the Upper Village in said Waterford, to secure the payment of four certain notes bearing even date with said mortgage:—Now, therefore, be it known, that the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, and the undersigned gives this notice for the purpose of foreclosure. DANIEL BROWN.

Waterford, May 20, 1839. 43

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have commenced trade under the name and firm of

THAYER & HARLOW,

with a large stock of new Goods very cheap for ready pay. The stock consists of BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES of various shades; Satinetts, Buckskins, Drillings, Vestings. CALICOES, about 80 pieces the handsomest ever offered in this market.—Mousselain de lain, a new article; fig'd and plain Lawns, Cambrics, Muslins, Laces, Edgings, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Scarfs and Fancy Hdkfs a large assortment the best that could be selected in Boston. Sheetings, Tickings, Gloves and Hosiery together with a general assortment of DRY GOODS too numerous to mention.

KID SHOES, Mole skin and Silk HATS, Caps, Umbrellas and Parasols Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware W I Goods and Groceries.

Purchasers are requested to call, before they buy elsewhere. JOEL B. THAYER.
ISAAC HARLOW.

Paris, May 7, 1839. 38

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting William Shackley, Simon Merrill and Hannah Jordan, Paupers of the town of Norway; they having left the Poor House in said town where suitable provision was made for their support, as no bills will be paid of their contracting.

SIMON STEVENS, } Overseers of the
JOHN WHITMARSH, } Poor for the
HENRY C. REED, } town of Norway.

Norway, June 1st, 1839. 42

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold, agreeable to license from the Judge of Probate of the County of Oxford, at public Auction at the late dwelling house of Earl Wood late of Turner in said county, deceased, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the whole of the real estate of said deceased, subject to the widow's dower therein. Said estate consists of the homestead of said deceased, and about ten acres of Lot numbered ninety, all situated in the town of Turner.—Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

ROYAL WHITMAN Ad'm'r.

Turner, May 28th, 1839. *42

MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

☞ The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goeklicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

[*Translated from the German.*]

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

THE GREATEST OF HUMAN BENEFACTORS.

Citizens of North and South America,

To LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D., of Germany, Europe, belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine, of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: "*Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body: often secretly lurking into the system for years before there is the least complaint of Lungs—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluable precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their 'clayey homes' even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that THE GREAT SECRET IN THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH IS TO PLUCK OUT THE DISEASE WHILE IN THE BLADE, AND NOT WAIT TILL THE FULL GROWN EAR.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy ☞ CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS*, a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

a medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Astria or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is obtained *equally* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possess a THREEFOLD power,—a medicine which, though designed as a remedy for consumptions only, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be used by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INEXORABLE GRAVE.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is exercised to "take five or six bottles, and if these do not cure, persevere in the use of ten, or even fifteen;" but not so with this matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance, where cures have been wrought for this remedy, by than a phial has removed the disease—and, in no case, where resorting finally or successfully, has a patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is shown all entitle as a general preventative of *CONTAGIOUS DISEASE*,—and by many it is said to be a never failing antidote, though the inventor does not clothe it with such infallibility.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold,—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently laying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger," maladies which an *occasional use* of the Sanative would check in the bud.

Hundreds of certificates from responsible persons who have used the Sanative might be published showing a wonderful cures it has accomplished, but the public will doubtless prefer to make actual trial of its worth, rather than to depend upon what may be said of it by its friends or foes.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the precious essence planning the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Two dollars and fifty cents per bottle.

For sale by the subscriber, who is the only Agent in this vicinity. H. HUBBARD.

Paris, May 28, 1839. 41

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, Two thirds of both Houses of the Legislature concurring, that the Constitution of the State be amended by striking out the fourth section of the sixth article and substituting in the room thereof, the words following viz: "Section 4. All Judicial officers, now in office, or who may be hereafter be appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

Resolved, That the inhabitants of said towns, plantations, and cities, shall vote by ballot upon said question; those in favor of said amendment expressing it by the word *Yes*, upon their ballots, and those opposed to the amendment expressing it by the word *No*, upon their ballots.

Resolved, That the Selectmen, Assessors, and Aldermen shall preside at said meetings, receive, count and declare the votes in open meeting; and the Clerks of said towns, plantations and cities, shall make a record of said proceedings, and of the number of votes, in the presence of the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen aforesaid, and transmit a true and attested copy of said record, sealed up, to the Secretary of State, and cause the same to be delivered to said Secretary, on or before the first Wednesday of January next.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolve to be published in all the newspapers printed in the State for three months at least before the second Monday of September next, and also cause copies thereof, with a suitable form of a Return to be sent forthwith to the Selectmen of all the towns, and to the Assessors of all the plantations, and to the Aldermen of all the cities in the State. And said Secretary shall, as early as may be, in the next session of the Legislature, lay all such returns before said Legislature, with an abstract thereof, showing the number and state of the votes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 12, 1839.

Read and passed. H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

IN SENATE, March 13, 1839. Read and passed.
JOB PRINCE, President.

March 14, 1839. APPROVED.
JOHN FAIRFIELD.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
August, May 15th, 1839.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Resolve in this office; and in pursuance thereof, requested all printers of newspapers in this State, to publish the same "for three months at least before the second Monday of September next," agreeably to the provisions therein contained.

Attest: A. R. NICHOLS,
43 3m Secretary of State.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

SAMUEL BROWN,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SOPHRONIA BROWN.

Waterford, May 28, 1839. 43*

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from Boston by the subscriber a prime assortment of *NEW GOODS*, among which are the following, viz:—

PAINTS,

of allmost every description, wholesale and retail—Also a great assortment of Paint, Floor, Whitewash and Hearth BRUSHES.

DYESTUFFS,

of first rate qualities, to which the attention of Clothiers is particularly invited.

MEDICINES,

Selected expressly for the use of Physicians.

DRY GOODS,

addapted for the present season, to which the attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited.

FANCY GOODS,

of too great a variety to particularize.

Blank Books and Paper

of various descriptions, sizes & qualities.

Fine Cuttlery.---Looking Glasses,

a prime assortment, worth from 10 cts, to $6,00.

PARASOLS & UMBRELLAS,

Ladies', Childrens', Kid, Morocco and other SHOES.
6 by 8—7 by 9—8 by 10—9 by 12 & 10 by 12

WINDOW GLASS,

by the light and box.

FRESH FIGS AND SWEET ORANGES,

Fine articles for the sick.

Boiled Linsed, Sperm, Neatsfoot, Otter, Buffalo, Bear's and other OILS.

All of the above, with many others too numerous to mention, for sale on fair terms for Cash or Country produce. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, May 13, 1839. 39

Dr. Gordak's Gelly of Pomegranate,

AND

PERUVIAN PILLS.

A prime article for Consumptions, Coughs, &c. &c, just received and for sale at the old stand, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, May 17, 1839 tf40

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

LUTHER KIMBALL,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to HENRY L. NOYES

Waterford, May 28, 1839. 42

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

SIMEON BARRETT, Administrator of the estate of Joshua Ford late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the 25th day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.—

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

JOHN S. SHED, Administrator on the estate of Stephen Coffin late of Lovell, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private claim against said Estate,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the 25th day of June next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty eighth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

ISAAC STRICKLAND, Administrator of the estate of Harry Weed, late of Grafton in the County of Worcester, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, having presented his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county, on the twenty-fifth day of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

LUCY ANDREWS, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Samuel Andrews late of Norway in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also her Petition as Widow for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty-fifth day of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 28th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine—

JAIRUS KEITH, Administrator of the Estate of William F. Chaffin of Oxford, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of the administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the Petition of the widow of said deceased for second allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the 25th day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w35 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public Auction to the highest bidder on Monday, June 17, 1839, at the Office of LITTLE CHAPLEAU, Portland, All of the Notes and Accounts of the late firm of SMITH, BROWN, & Co. being about 25 Notes and 50 unsettled accounts. Also at the same time and place an undivided 1-3 of a single Saw mill, double Grist mill, with about 8 acres of land situated at Norway-Village.

One undivided 1-2 of the Douglass farm, so called, situated in Portland, containing in all about 90 acres.—One lot and on Washington street, near the Bridge, containing about 1-2 an acre.

One Gr's Iron Safe, weight 1261 lbs.

Two shares in Bangor Steam Boat.

4-18 in common and undivided of 62,623 acres of land situated in Jefferson, Clearfield and Centre Counties, State of Pennsylvania.

45 M Shingles.
95 M do.
Pew No. in High Street Church.
6 Shares Kennebec Bank Stock.

Sale to commence at 9 A. M. 42